Lexpox, Thursday, August 2, 1860 THE MASSACRE IN NEW-ORLEANS. EUROPE.

News by the Atlantic Cable to the 4th of August.

THE BASIS OF PEACE IN EUROPE.

Withdrawal of Austria from the German Confederation.

Establishment of Two Confederations Divided by the River Main,

PEACE CONFERENCE AT PRAGUE.

. Mannheim and Heidelberg Occupied by the Prussians.

Austria Consents to Lose Venetia and Schleswig-Wolstein.

ENGAGEMENT BEFORE PRESBURG.

Progress of the Italians in Southern Tyrol.

ORGANIZATION OF A BUNGARIAN LEGION.

A Compromise Between Lord Derby's Government and the Reform League.

The Suspension of Habeas Corpus in Ireland to be Continued.

We have by the Atlantic Telegraph London dates of of August 2, 3 and 4. The political news is of great im-

POLITICAL NEWS.

[By the Atlantic Telegraph.] Martial Law in Lower Austria and Other

Sintes-Peace Conference to Meet at Prague -What Austria is to Lose. The following dispatch from London has been received

London, Friday, August 3, 1866. (Received in New-York August 5, 1866.)

also in Venice, Prussiae and Wurtembling. The peace conference is to be held at Prague. The pre-

liminaries thereto, as agreed upon, are as follows: Austria is to withdraw from the German Confederation, and is to lose Venetia and her part of Schlesnig-

Austria is also to pay \$10,000,000 to her adversaries a

Union under the guidance of Prussia.

The German States touth of the Main are to form an

The Italian patriot Farini is dead.

Departure of the French Embassador for

The French Embassador to England left for Vichy last night, by command, to see the Emperor.

> Movement of Prussian Troops. LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 2, 1866.

The advices from the seat of war state that the Prussian troops have entered Mannheim and Heidelberg.

The Habeas Corpus in Ireland-Mr. Gladstone on the Action of the American Government Toward the Fenings.

House of Commons, last night. Mr. Gladstone, in a speech, supported the Government,

and warmly praised the treatment accorded to the Fenians by the American Government,

Mr. Magaw's resolutions against the bill were negatived by a vote of 105 against 31.

Loxpon, Friday, Aug. 3, 1866. In the Goodwood races the Goodwood stakes were won

Goodwood Baces.

by Special, and the Goodwood cup by Duke.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE. London Dates of the 4th.

There is nothing in the political news to-day of interest. Consols were quoted at the close of business to-day at 87;

United States Fire Twenties were quoted at the close at

Illinois Central shares closed at 74;.

Erie Railroad shares were quoted at the close at 414.

Livenpool, Saturday, August 4, 1866. The cotton market to-day is flat; the sales were 8,000 bales

Middling Uplands at 14d. Loxpox, Friday, August 3-p. m.

The closing price of consols to-day was 871 for money. United States Five-Twenties were quoted at the close of

Corrox.-The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of Cotton for the week ending Thursday, August 2, at 24,000 bales. The sales to-day were 7,000 bales. Middling Uplands is quoted at 44d. per pound. [Note-This is a decline of id. from the last

The following message reached the New-York Telegraph Office on Safurday, but, through somebody's insttention or blundering, was not forwarded to the agent of the press until Sunday:

The Liverpool Cotton market has been dull to-day. The sales were 8,000 bales, without alteration in prices.

LONDON, August 2, 1866,

Consols closed to day at 88 for money. United States 5 20s at the close of business were at 695. Illinois Central Shares were quoted at 74].

Erie Railroad Shares, 47.

Pariren Point, Saturday, Aug. 4, 1860

Southampton. Consuls closed at HE. Eric shares, 42 a 412.

NEWS BY THE MORAVIAN.

The steamship Moravian, from Liverpool on Thursday, July 26, via Londonderry 27th, passed this point this (Sat urday) evening, ca roate to Quebec The steamship Tripoli, from New York, strived out on

The steamship Damascus, from Quebec, arrived out or

The steamships Saxonia, City of London and Bremen

from New-York, arrived out on the 25th. The steamships Scotland and City of Manchester, from

New-York, arrived out on the 20th. The steamship Cuba, from Boston, via Halifax, arrived at Queenstown on the night of the 26th.

THE ARMISTICE.

Ceantion of Hostilities. ions were being carried on with what success was un-

Austria and Italy. On the 25th, a suspension of hostilities for eight days was concluded between the Italians and the Austrians.

Expiration of the Pirst Armistice.

The armistice between Prussia and Austria expires toay. It will probably be renewed, but no information to

that effect has yet been received. Opinion of the London Times.

The Times says the armistice of the 22d did not come ne day too soon to save Austria from the final catastrophe. Yet one day more and the Italians would have found selves in fall possession of the Southern Tyrol, and have threatened Vienna and the East and West. The combatants are now restrag in their respective positions

THE WAR IN GERMANY. THE CAMPAIGN IN AUSTRIA.

Engagement Before Presburg. An engagement had taken place before Presburg which was a great success for the Prussians. At noon the Prussian Boze brigade was in the Austrian rear. The principal attack was in progress when fighting was broken off by the arrival of intelligence of the armistice. The Austrians in order to reach Presburg had to pass the Boze brigade.

A Hungarian Legion.

A Hungarian Legion, formed of prisoners of war, had been sent to Southern Silesia to invade Hungary on the expiration of the armistice. This body consists of 2,000 men, with cavairy and artillery of its own, and is commanded by Gen. Klapka.

The Prussian Chambers.

the Minister of Pinance, the King and Count Bismark being detained at the headquarters of the army.

The Prussians in Frankfort. bombard Frankfort if the contribution demanded was not

It was removed that the Grand Duke of Oldenburg and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg will receive an increase of territory under the proposed new German Confederation.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

An Italian Victory.

On the 23d the Italians under Gen. Medici had a fight near Borgos with the Austrians. The Italians took the village by assault, and pursued the enemy to Levica. Here resistance being again offered the Italians carried

the town by assault. The Austrian losses were heavy. Occupation of the Sauthern Tyrel.

GENERAL NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN. The Atlantic Cable.

successful in the Southern Tyrol.

The Liverpool correspondent of the press says, that on the 26th "The Atlantic Cable is fast approaching completion, with the most favorable prospects as regards its

The Reform Meeting in London and the Government.

Notice had been issued that the Government had agreed with the Council of the Reform League to facilitate in London, Saturday, August 4, 1866.

The bill for the renewal of the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in Ireland was read a second time in the public meeting in the Park. Until the question is decided, no further meetings would be held, except the one on the afternoon of the 30th, by arrangement [with the Govern-

This latter statement, however, is contradicted, as a letter from Mr. Walpole states " that no permission had been given, the Government having merely promised to withdraw the police and military on the express stipulation that no attempt shall be made to insist upon the supposed right until the legal question has been decided."

The Star, Telegraph, and Advertiser represent the step taken by the Home Secretary (Mr. Walpole) as a compromise and partial discomfiture of the Ministry.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN, July 27, 1866. News is momentarily expected that the Atlantic cable

Habeas Corpus in Ireland.

The Government has announced the intention of prolonging the suspension of the Habeas Corpus act in Ireland for a further period.

The Bourse.

On the 25th the Bourse was flat; Rentes 68f. 18c.

Rumored Betirement of Cardinal Antonelli from Public Affaire.

Cardinal Antonelli is again reported to be sick, and it was believed he would shortly retire from public affairs.

Commercial Intelligence.

Liverpoot, July 26.—Cotton opened bioyant at an advance of id for American and closed duly and mechanged with a downward teadency, sales of four days, 55, 200 bales, including 12,000 to speculators and exporters. Middling Uplands about 14-d.

BEADSTIFFS—Very duly with a downward tendency, and all descriptions signify lower. Bichardson, Spence & Co., report, Fiver duly and U. low.

land shout lead.

Beradeters - Very dall with a downward tendency, and all descriptions slightly fower. Bichardson, Spence & Corson: Frourdail and 1 lower. Wheat steady at a decline of 2 sid. Cora dad at a decline of 1 sid. Provisions loansive. The same authority reports: Bleef quast. Prof. inactive. Baoon heavy and 1 st. lower. Lard ver dull and quotations cominal. Tailor oniet and steady Prococce — Ashes quiet and one-hanged rote. Post. 30. Seraquist had them. Coffee steady at unchanged rates. Rich quiet and steady Spurits Turpentine steady. Rosin, and sales. Petrolaum inactive, at 1 1020 111. for Refued.

Loxubor Monky Market.—Corsols were quoted to-day 20th) at 81, 283; for money. United States Fire. Twenties, 10. Eris Shares, 40.244; Hinois Contrat Shares, 77.271.

Litterproof, July 27.—Correns.—The Brokers Citemist reports the sales of Cotton for the week at 102,500 asles, the market opened bongant, and advanced lid., which was partially lost the market closing quiet, at an advanced lid., which was partially lost the market closing quiet, at an advanced lid., Fair Mobiles, 15d. The market opened bongant, and advanced lid., Fair Liphands, Lord. Middling Mobiles, 15d. Fair Uplands, Lord. Middling Mobiles, 15d. Fair Uplands, Lord. Middling Uplands, 15d. The atoek in port is estimated at 83,000 boles, or which 80,000 are American.

Loxnors, July 27.—Consols cheef to-day it sestimated at 82,000 boles, or which 80,000 are American.

Loxnors, July 27.—Consols cheef to-day it sestimated at 82,000 boles, or which 80,000 are American.

Loxnors, July 27.—Consols cheef to-day it sestimated at 82,000 boles, or which 80,000 are American.

Loxnors, July 27.—Consols cheef to-day it sestimated at 82,000 boles, or which 80,000 are American.

Loxnors, July 27.—Consols cheef to-day it sestimated at 82,000 boles, or which 80,000 are American.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 6, 1866.

DEATH OF DR. DOSTIE.

Result of the Riot -- Persecutions of Unionists in Alabama.

THE CITY AGAIN UNDER MARTIAL LAW

An Officer of the Freedmen's Bureau Murdered.

THOUSANDS OF LOYALISTS LEAVING THE CITY.

ACCOUNT FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

Full Particulars of the Massacre. Raising the Confederate Flag and Playing

Dixie.

THE POLICE HEADED BY NOTORIOUS THUGS. The Rebel Mayor Concerned in the Con-

The following telegram was just received at this Bureau om vonr New-Orleans correspondent: NEW ORLEANS, August 5 .- Dr. Doetle died to day at 4

The Rev. Mr. Horton, the officiating minister at the late Convention, died this evening.

Results of the Massacre-Persecutions of Union Hen in Alabama-Thousands of Loyalists Fleeing from the City-Assassination of a United States Officer.

The following dispatch from THE TRIBUNE Bureau at New-Orleans was received at this Bureau to-night at 6:30. The telegraph Superintendent reports the wires as having been down south of Lynchburg and Richmond, and that they were not rearranged until this afternoon.

NEW-ORLEANS Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.

A conservative gentleman, just arrived from Alabama, states that, emboldened by the riots in this city and the President's policy, the Rebels have commenced persecuting Union men with the intention of forcing them to leave the State. Alluding to last Monday's massacre, Times of to-day's issue says that the 1,000 Union people have fled to the North, and before the lapse of another week the number will have been greatly inwith Mayor Munroe, chief of assessins and thugs, eres of Monday. This evidence is object of men have received notice to leave this evening. Maj. B. Rush Plumly was threatened with assessination within hearing of your correspondent on the corner of St. Charles and Canal-sis. Lieut. Butts of the Freedmen's Bureau has been murdered and robbed in Jackson Parish.

An Order from Gen. Sheridan-The City Again Under Martial Law.

NEW-ORLEANS, August 4, Gen. Sheridan this morning issued the following order: HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE DIVISION OF THE GULF. NEW-ORLEANS, La., August 4, 1866. equence of the unfounded

city of New-Orleans, it is deemed necessary to announce to the public that martial law will be continued and enforced so far and the protection of life and property.

By command of Major Gen. P. H. Sheripan.

Gro. Astt, Adjutant Gen.

A Special Account of the Riot.

HOW IT BEGAN-THE BEATING TO DEATH OF THE REV. MR. HORTON-GALLANT CONDUCT OF THE LATE CHIEF OF POLICE-THE MALTREATMENT OF GOV WELLS-THE POLICE HEADED BY A NOTORI-OUS THUG-THE CONFEDERATE FLAG-THE CON-SPIRACY TO MURDER-GEN. BAIRD'S RESPONSI-

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW ORLEANS, July 30, 1866. Pursuant to public notice the Convention of 1:64. eassembled by the call of the Hop. Judge Rufus R. Howell, met in the Mechanics' Institute on Dryades-st., between Canal and Common, to-day, at 12 o'clock. Much excitement has existed in the city in relation to the holding of this Convention, which excitement had been greatly

increased by the public meeting held two nights ago. It had been positively asserted that the Convention would not meet, and, if it did, that the members would be

would not meet, and, if it did, that the members would be arrested as "Revolutionists" under the charge of Judge Abell, for which charge Judge Abell had been himself arrested under the Civil Rights bill.

Nevertheless the Convention met. At 12 o'clock it was called to order by President Howell, and opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Horton.

The roll was then called and the following members of the old Convention answered to their names.

Robert W. Bennie, Terrence Cook, R. King Cutler, John L. Davies, James Duane, James Ennis, W. R. Fish, G. H. Flagg. Edmind Flood, Edward Hart, John Henderson, William H. Hier, R. K. Howell, George Howes, H. Maas, L. P. Normand, P. K. O'Connor, Beal, H. Orr, John Payne, L. P. Normand, P. K. O'Connor, Charles Smith, John A. Spelliey, C. W. Stauffer, W. H. Waiters—in all 25.

[Thos. M. Weils, J. J. Healy, and one or two others, whose names we do not remember, afterward mad their appearance in the building.]

in the building. A quorum not being present, the Hon. R. King Cutler moved a recess of half an hour that absences unight be

is his band. They proceeded rapidly to the Institute amid the cheers of the white portion of the populace. Arriving at the building, several of the policemen stooped down and fired through the iron gates, up the alley, on the Canal-st, side of the building, the shots falling upon the crowded mass of the black processionists. This firing was begun without warning or notice to the colored men to surrounder or disperse, and was murderous in the extrame.

The Honorable Michael Hahn was hit by bullets on the band and in the body. His condition is citizen. The Honorable John Henderson, an old resident of Louisiana, and one of the stanchest of her Union men, was shot several times, and is a verely wounded. Haif-an-hour ago I, saw him, in great suffering, covered with blood, conveyed to his home. Some one walking beside the carriage asked where was his wound. The old patient with his habitual force, exclaimed "D—mn the wound if only we whip

revolver, and knowing how to use it, Capt. Burk fought his way out, sending as good as he got.

Many others were wounded. After firing upon the members the police arrested them and took them to prison. Gov. Wells, the Hon. Michael Hahn, Judge Howell, Mr. Fish, the Rev. Mr. Horton, R. King Cutler. Dr. Hier, Affred Shaw, and the Hon. John Hendersen, with many others, were taken to the police station under circumstances of great barbarity. Every one who came out of the "Institute," whether black or white, was shot at indiscriminately. After the murder or the arrest of the white men the police resumed their shooting of the colored men. Upon the entrance or the policemen into the building.

ne potice were marshaled and directed by such men-acien Adams, the most marderous "Thug" of the in. They offered every indignity to the dead. It is that they drove the populace from some of the hving-mers. They captured Mr. Fish nuhurt, but wound-m shockingly while conveying him to prison. They ted how many they had killed, and exulted over the acre. until hearly 5 p. m., at which time a regiment of colored infantry and two squardons of white cavalry, with abstery of amiliery, appeared on Canal-st. The extent, continuance and frightful strocity of this day, so far as they are affected by local influence, are mainly attributable to the absence of Gen. Sheridan. Had that prompt and great commander been in the city, the shocking scenes of to-day could not have occurred. In his absence, the control of affairs devolved upon the weak and irresolute hands of Gen. Absolom Baird. There was a double obligation on Gen. Baird to prevent or arrest this fearful slaughter. He is not only commander of the Department, but he is Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, whose especial and solemn duty it is to supervise whatever affects the interests of the freedmen. Gen. Baird had been importuned by the very Union men now slaughtered by his neglect, to prepare for serious contingencies. Gen. Baird not only failed to prepare, but not until the bloody riot had continued five hours, did he place troops on the seene of horror, and not then, until those gallant officers. Gens. Mower and Lee, demanded that he should do so. It is more than suspected that Gen. Baird was indifferent to the issue until the peril of the city and the corpuses of two bunded murdered men pressed his slow feelbleness to reluctant action. His chief of staff in the Bureau, Col.

Absalom Baird will secure a certain if not an enviable record.

That the whole riot was preconcerted and well understood cannot be doubted. Rebel-ladies advised their near friends not to go into the street to-day. Upon the first appearance of the negro procession every store or shop of Rebel antecedents, on Canal-st., was instantly closed. At 12 o'clock the fire bells were rung, and the firemen appeared on the ground in force, with two Confederate flags, playing "Dixie," and fully armed. The loyal men, now murdered or mangled, have been, for many days past, warned to leave the city on pain of death. The police acted in manifest concert with the mob, and did the bloody work so well that the mob itself did little more than applaud.

This applause was more emphatic whenever the mob was reminded by any leader that "President Johnson is with us." It must be admitted that the latent purpose of the Rebels to explor will the loyal Southern men, received impulse, form and cohesion from the following dispatch of President Johnson published yesterday:

Washington, July 29, 1e66,

Table Lisal, Gaernor of Louinians:

The military will be expected to sustain, and not interrupt

Washington, July 29, 1806.

The military will be expected to sustain, and not interrupt or interfere with the proceedings of the Courts or the dispatch on the subject of the Convention which was sent to Gov. Wells this moraling.

Andrew Johnson.

There are some unusual features in this terrible tragedy. The men who have been slaughtered by the authorities were the very men upon whom alone the Government could rely in Louisians when their present official assassins were in arms for that Government's overthrow. They have been killed for that very loyalty in the streets of the

sins were in arms for that very loyalty in the streets of the very city they helped to save.

Again, these men have assembled under the sanction of the acknowledged Governor of the State. They, with the Governor himself, are killed, matined, or imprisoned by the nunicipal authorities, while meeting under the sanction of the Executive anthority, their superior, The Police that destroyed them are Rebels. The Chief of Police, Adams, is the chief of Rebels. The Mayor, Monroe, is the same arch-traitor whom, as Mayor, Gen. Butler sent to Port Jackson. In the face of all these tremendous conditions, our own military commander sits down quietly to dinner, while the blood of such men as the former class is poured at his feet by the latter as if it was a libation to his incalactly and egotism. God help us.

At 4 o'clock Mayor Monroe issued the following ptociamation:

The region is to Bonk of England has increased at Lord 1 st. from the Common al, side, each man with his traited and breathe first energy beginning and analysis.

THE NEW-ORLEANS PRESS.

The Loral Account. The Loyal Account.

From The N. O. Tribone (Loyal) Aug. M.

The 30th of July, 1866, will be long remembered in Louisians and in the whole United States. The bloody events of that day will do much to enlighten the Northern people on the true recings of "reconstructed" Rebels. We can only issue a small sheet to-day. But we have room, at least, to raise our voice in denunciation of the cold-olooded massacres, of the day.

The military forces are now posted on Canal st. and in various parts of the city. The freedom of the press will not successible yet, we own to the good will of Gen. Baird a guard of colored troops to protect our office.

The New-Orleans Times, a notorious Rebel sheet, lescribes the scene of the riot after the Convention had moved recess. This, it is worthy of remark, was done in order to

stopped in this, he characters dissected by toget says and gong.

We got away, and what followed no pen can tell. The blood spiashed walls, the unasces of clotted gore, the wrecked furniture, and other evidences of mob passions tell a fearful story which is sickening now to think of.

THE RIOT AS IT OCCURRED IN THE SIRKET.

Meanume the crowd of citizens on the corner of Canal and Dryades increased until citizens and policemen in denso mass filled the whole corner. The procession gathered in strong force in front of the building, and were appealed to in words which could scarcely be distinguished from the rapid manner of their atterance.

isgrees.

"Step him t"
"No—he's a police officer."
"Kill the d—n Rebel."
"Take him off."
"Let him off."
"Each we'ld some of the cries which at first attracted the at-

The him go!

The wett some of the cries which at first attracted the attention of our reporter.

At first there seemed to be no disposition on the part of the negro throng to interfere with the policeman in the arrest of the prisoners; the negroes, affrighted, packing themselves close together, much as a flock of scared sheep.

But one or two, followed by three and four, parted from the outskirts of the mass, and advanced steadily toward the policeman, who, with his prisoner, had approached the old fence that closes in the Mechanics' Institute. The existement becomes contagions. The negroes scatter and divide, looking for missiles and stones.

The disposition to attack the officer appears manifest. The cries of hostility are repeated and redoubled until a Babel of tongues are heard. At this time a negro pulled a revolver, a large navy, and fired on the officer, or in the direction where he was moving. Another and another negro fired.

The negro crowd, scattering wide, ran back toward the bailding and disappear, some down the side alleys, others in the portices and door-fronts of the opposite row of dwellings, while the great body take refuge in the entrance to the listitute, out of which they fire on the police, who fire back in return, and many of the acquest all, while the floor is soon spotted with the blood of the wounded, and resembles a saughter pen.

themselves down true to the firing and the front is now in compara-tive quiet. The police do not enter, notwithstanding a full in the fire, and the urgross who come out of the front door, as well as those who are dropping from the windows, one by one, are attacked and killed—many of them—notwithstanding

as well as those who are dropping from the windows, one by one, are altacked and killed—many of them—not withstanding the efforts of the policie.

To see the negroes switisted and literally beaten to death as they sought to scape, was one of the most harrid pictures it has ever been our ill fortune to witness.

Only when a prisoner attempted to escape was he fired at, though there is testimony of some firing at prisoners by solicement that was both wanton and as it appeared, unnecessary.

The particulars of those wounded, as the riot progressed and continued, are found elsewhere, and we give only incidents such as occurred to a looker-on. Once pegro fell out and beaten, covered with blood, near the fence. Another and another fell killed while the police were bearing him off. At 27 oclock a white handkerohief diameted out of an upper window. Before that time there had been repeated cries of "We surrender" we surrender" but as soon as the police attempted to enter, they were beaten back.

Crowds harried to the corner of Common and Dryades-ats., and as member after member of the Convention appeared, they were greeted with hooting, reging and hisses.

There were many among the crowd who were drunk and infinisted, and who attacked even policemen who were excerting away prisoners, besides, in several instances, killing the prisoners.

Over 20 dead men lay in the atreet about 3 o'clock, when

ing away prisoners, besides, in several instances, killing the prisoners.

Over 20 dead men lay in the street about 3 o'clock, when we left the scene of this calamity.

Over 20 dead men lay in the street about 3 o'clock, when we left the scene of this calamity.

From The N. O. Flosyme, July 21.

None regret the bloodly details of yesterday more than we do, it was horrifying; but there seemed no alternative; fanaticism roled for the day.

The bloodly strife continued until at a late hour (between 3 and 4 o'clock), at which time, in response to a request from the Mayor, the military turned out, and Canai and other streets near the Mechanics Hail were lined with infantry and artillery. Those in command appeared determined to restore order, and the crowds which had assembled at the various corners were dispersed at the point of the bayonet. Under the remembrane accitement existing, it was anticipated that the city would remain partially under military rule.

In our present repeat we will not endeavor to give a list of the names of the negroes who were wounded or arrested. At the Second District Station 53 were received. Three died after being brought to the station, and three others are supposed to be mostally wounded. In all, we suppose there has been about the or 50 negroes killed.

Deter we give a list of the related at the point by the corners killed.

ment at the a got of the affect enterty & mentally plant I had to enter

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

SHERIDAN'S ORDER NO. 10-REBEL ORGANIZATIONS.

had been at some time a clerk in the United States Quarterdriven there through necessity, and that he never loved of heartily indersed the United States Government,

But, so vindictive and morose was the "Secesh" feeling, then the managers of the theater's fell bound to cater for it. They refused to permit the orchestra to play one of our astional airs. We recollect a thrilling scene one night, when a call arrefund a few Union men and United States officers in the themer for the band to play "Harl Columbia" and the "Star Spangled Ranner." The cowardly manager declined. It was then that a single man rose in the boxs and cried out that the Americang national airs should be played. He called upon loyel men to second him. The "Secesh" raised a how! The house became a scene of ferree excitement. But the brave loyalist stood has ground, demanded the "Star Spangled Banner" and "Red, White and Blue" to be given, and the manager was forced to yield. The gallant loyalist was Dr. A. P. Dostle, who lies dead in New Orleans—murdered by Andrew Johnson's recenstruction policy.

The Slander on Dr. Dostie. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. SIR: I observed in to-day's New-York Times statement that Dr. Dostie (one of the many martyre that are Being almost daily sacrificed to the still increasing rage of its Rebels at the South, who was shot and knifed in cold blood during the late *sprising* in New-Orleans*) was an "adherent of the Rebel Goronament." Instead of this being true, Dr. Dostie was, during the war, a stanch and outspoken Union man; and, on account of his well known Union principles, was compelled to leave New-Orleans for Chicago, where, during the war, he practiced his profession—that of a dentist. None but cowards slander the dead.

New York, August 4, 1868. seing almost daily sacrificed to the still increasing rage of the

NEW-YORK POLITICS. THE MEETING AT HUDSON-COMPLETE PAILURE OF THE SARATOGA MOVEMENT IN CLATER AND GREENE.

rom Our Special Correspondent.

For several days past a call for the loyal electors of the several towns of Columbia County, to appoint two delegates each to attend a County Courention, to be held at the Berkshire House, has appeared in the advertising columns of The Star of this city. Said Convention was to meet to-day for the shire House, has appeared in the advertising columns of The Star of this city. Said Couvantion was to meet to day for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Saratoga Convention. No one dared to sign the call, simply the mysterious words "By order" bringing up the rear, ed that elaborate production. In vain was the question schede. Who issued that call? Nobody knew, and it is was knewn, nobody cared to become responsible for it; the feeling was too lively in the matter. Well, the convention "convened" at the appointed hour, that is, six persons convened, all representing; the "several towns." Blank amazement was depicted on the countenances of the six. Furtive glances were made toward the door, the hungry country postmasters who had "come to town to 'tend this ere convention" beginning to feel a little "flambusticated." Some one stated that "about 11 s. m. half a doesn persons "might have been seen sauntering into the hotel at one door and out the other, each looking, for all the world, as if he had lost something and could'in find it, and did'nt feel like asking anybody if they had 'seen it."

The Collector of Internal Revenue, one Distillery Assessor, and two or three rustic Postmasters, together with hasgers on, the latter looking to appointments on Andrew Johnon's staff in positions anywhere from constable to Members of Congress, formed an interesting group for a Constitutional man to look upon. Although the Convention was called at 12 a. m., not a more was make at that hour looking to an organization. Twelve o'clook came, and still no one dered to face the music. One p. m. and the country Postmasters began to get hungry. Word was sent below stairs, and immediately, after "air plates" were glaced on the dining table for "the members of the Convention." and they ate, did the members of the Convention.

Once having get a full stemach matters began to weat a Convention.